First Account of the Men Who Know the Facts. Amdirals Mayo and Fletcher

GEORGE CREEL

(By George Creel.) Out of the so-called "Tampico incident" have come charges that shame the United States before the world. The nation stands accused of cowardice and desertion ;a Secretary of the Navy with bungling, treachery

and gross deceit. Admiral H. T. Mayo was in com mand of the American naval forces at Tampico. The entire "incident' centered around him. He is, there-fore, the one man able to speak with authority, and to pass accurately upon the truth or the falsity of the charges.

Listen to his testimony.
"It is misrepresentation to say that American citizens in Tampico were deserted in an hour of imminent dan-

"It is distorting facts to say that Americans, robbed of the protection of their own flag, were forced to seek refuge under the colors of a foreign

"It is not true that the Tampico affair was marked by gross bung-The fact that close to 3,000 Americans were taken out of the city, without loss of life or destruction of property, is a result that ought to speak for itself.

"I have no interest in parties or political controversies but I have a very deep interest in the honor of the United States, the pride of the American Navy. It is this honor and this pride that I am glad to defend against aspersion and misrep-

The interview, held on the deck of Yankton in Hampton Roads, is the word from Admiral Mayo. His have been locked to bedience he immemorial law of the Navy officers cay not speck or write The on was given to him by Secary Daniels as the result of a widespread insistence that the "one man who KNEW" should be allowed to give all the facts in the case.

The letter from the Secretary to ever. It contained the simple state-ment that the people were entitled to the truth about Tampico, and hat dral Mayo, unless disinclined, should feel at perfect liberty to tell his story without fear or favor.

One glance at Admiral Mayo brings the inescapable conviction that neith-er fear nor favor would ever play a part in the expression of his views. Simplicity, courage and independence are written in every line of his strong

"It is my pleasure to comply with the suggestion of the Secretary," he said. "Confusion is a bad thing when the good name of the country is at stake."

For five hours we sat in the cabin of the Yankton, for Admiral Mayo persisted in referring to his reports and records in substantiation of every statement, and the narrative that fol-logs is a painstaking chronicle of the Tampico incident from beginning to

"I went to Tampico first in Decem ber, 1913," he commenced. "Admir-al Fletcher had been there before me for some time, once taking off six hundred Americans and keeping them on his ships until all danger was thought to have passed. By February, 1914, the situation at Tampico had become to entirely normal that he decided to concentrate most of our forces at Vera Cruz. But early in March the rebels gathered around Tampico in some force, and so I was sent back and took my position in the river in front of the town. (Six miles up from the

coast.) m March 6 until April 5, very little happened, but on the latter date the federal troops, moving out to attack the revolutionists, were thrown back on Tampico, suffering a rather decisive defeat. Down the river, at Donna Cecilia and Arbol Grands, the revolutionists also won, and as a consequence of these activities, the protection of foreign life and property became an acute problem.

"In addition to our own ships at English cruiser Hermione, the German cruiser Dresden, and later the French cruiser Des Cartes. We held a conference and drew up a joint communication addressed to the commanders of the federal and rebel forces in which we set forth the rights of neutrals an non-combatants. This state ment delivered, all of us set to work arranging to gather in our citizens if Tampico was attacked.

"I had to send twice to Donna Cecilia and Arbol Grande before I could get the women and children, the second time | issuing a virtual command. From Tampico itself they were taken only when rebel attack appeared imminent. The English and German commanders adopted similar courses, and, starting April 10 every ship was soon filled with refugees.

On April 9, at noon, learned that ne crew of the Dolphin's whaleboat had been arrested by the Huerta officials, and I sent on shore at once. Some of our sailors had been arrested on shore while others had been dragged from the boat itself, although it carried the American flag at bow and stern A colonel, coming upon the scene ordered their instan release, but not before they had been marched up the street as prisoners.

"General Zaragoza, in command stened to express his regret, declaring it the unauthorized act of an ignorant, irresponsible subordinate. He was a fine, honorable gentleman, and our relations were always pleasant, but the circumstances made it impossible to accept his personal explanation and private apology. Insult and humiliation har been public, and I felt that reparation must be equally public if American rights were to be respected In plain words I told him that e officer who made the arrest must be PUNISHED, and that the flag of As a matter of course, General Zaragoza had to refer the affair to Mexico

and I gave him until April 12.

"As you can imagine," he contin-

Des Moines and the Chester brough out about 600 Americans and put them on the battleships just off the bar. My force, at the time, consisted of the Dolphin, Des Moines, Chester, San Francisco—all fairly light draft vessels—the battleships Minnesota and Connecticut, the transport Hancock, the hospital ship Solace, and the collier Cyclops.

"On April 12, the matter of the salute went out of my hands into that of the State Department, and I only knew of it thereafter by wireless, or when Huerta's statements were referred to me directly for refutation. "On April 13 I learned that Admiral Badger, at the head of the Atlantic squadron had been ordered to leave Hampton Roads for Tampico.

"On April 14, Federal reinforce ments had arrived and the whole situation had improved to such a degree that I brought all the refugees in from the battleships and landed them in Tampico again. The rebels abandoned their attack on the city and withdrew, business was resumed and conditions appeared perfectly normal. On April 20, in the evening, I received a wireless from Admiral Fletcher stating that Secretary Daniels had ordered me to Vera Cruz with all my ships except the Des Moines which was to remain at Tampico.

"Just a moment right there, Admiral Mayo," I interrupted. "I went through the files at the Navy Department very carefully and this is I found:

"April 14; Rebels abandoned attack on Tampico and withdrew. Rebels seem to have retired from vicinity The 600 refugees on of Tampico. board naval ships there were returned to their homes, business resumed and conditions there again appear nor-

"April 17; Admiral Mayo reports all quiet.

"April 18: Admiral Mayo reports situation unchanged. "April 19; No new developments at Tampico or Vera Cruz.

"April 20; No report on Tampico

"All of these reports came from Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz," said as I finished reading. "Are they correct?"

"Absolutely, he repli'ed. not until later did I ever hold direct communication with Washington, but reported throughout to Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz."

"Then at the time Secretary Danels issued the order on April 20, he fairs at Tampico were normal and that they had been normal since April 14?" had every reason to believe that af-

"That is the case, if by normal you mean what had existed for quite a

This is the point of importance. The whole Tampico lie is based upon the suppression of Admiral Mayo's reports between April 13 and April 20, thus conveying the false impression that the excitement of April 10 had continued from day to day without cessa tion.

"Now let me run over Secretary Daniels' explanation of the order," continued, producing the various bulletins of the Navy Department. "To sum up, this was the situation result of Huerta's refusal to give up the demanded salute, decisive action was decided upon. Not unconnected with Huerta's policy of deceit and delay was the fact that the German steamer Ypiranga, loaded with arms and munitions for the Huerta forces, was approaching Vera Cruz. vent this delivery, and to punish Huerta for his insolence, the seizure of the custom house at Vera Cruz was or

dered. "Now then, under Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz were the battleships Florida and Utah and the transport Prairie. The dreadnoughts unable to enter the harbor and compelled to lie out at sea, could afford slight protection to landing parties. Under Mayo at Tampico, however, were light draft vessels fitted for that very purpose. The military advisors of Sec-retary Daniels, therefore, suggested

that Mayo and the light draft vessels he ordered to Vera Cruz, and this was done. Not only did the reports show Tampico quiet, with all conditions nor mal, but Admiral Badger, with the full Atlantic Squadron, was due in Tampico on the evening of April 21. for me to have smashed Tampico into What do you think of that explanation?" - asked.

THINK OF IT." Admiral Mayo re-"IT IS SIMPLE, STRAIGHT-FORWARD AND CONVINCING. Now let me go from there. n the first place Admiral Fletcher was in full charge on the Mexican Coast, From the first. Secretary Daniels had put large faith in his intelligence and discretion, recognizing that his presence on the ground gave him the most complete view, hence things must be handled by him. Admiral Fletcher treated me in like manner. So when I received the orders to go to Vera Cruz, I sent for Mr. Miller, the American consul at Tampico, to make a final survey of the local situation. I did not then know that the seizure of the Verd Cruz custom house had been ordered, and as a consequence considered everything from the stand-

point of Tampico alone. against my departure. All was quiet, believe that Mr. Daniels' whole effort to be sure, but there was the everpreent anti-American feeling that had to be guarded against. I concluded that it was not safe to leave Tampico and communicated the consul's protest and my own opinion to Admiral

Fletcher.' "The charge has been made," I said, "and is now being made repeatedly, that both you and Consul Miller sent bitter protests to Secretary Danthe United States must be SALUTED, jels and that he ignored them. IS THIS TRUE?"

"IT IS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE. I have since learned that it was not un-Let me say this right here." Ad- til Admiral Fletcher filed his report miral Mayo straightened up in his in May that the Navy Department ever chair and pushed the reports aside. "I knew that a protest had been made. was not put in the position of having It was my judgment that I should redone that of which my government main at Tampico. I put this judgdid not approve. Admiral Fletcher ment up to Admiral Fletcher, my my ranking officer, the Secretary of ranking officer, and he approved. Rathe Navy and the President of the dio communication was difficult, how-United States were quick to give me ever, and as his answer had not assurance of support and approval. arrived by 7 o'clock on the morning of April 21st, I arranged to star "there was considerable excite- down the river. Just before passing On the 10th attack by the out of the jettles, about 10:30 a. m.

Fletcher, approving my recommendaclops and Solace to look out for American and foreign lives until other provision is made; also giving me my first information that he had been ordered to seize the custom house at Vera Cruz, I sent back word that I was outside, and would remain outside for further orders or developments." "How far were you from Pampi-

"About six miles. Well, later in the morning, Admiral Fletcher asked me Francisco, and I sent them promptly. Then I learned that Admiral Badger and Admiral Fletcher, consulting by wireless, had agreed that the battleships of the Atlantic fleet should change their course from Tampico to Vera Cruz, letting the three divisions of destroyers come on to me. "What was happening in Tampico?"

I asked. "Nothing very serious. there were some anti-American de-monstrations that the federal troops put down quickly. It was during these demonstrations that Captain Koehler that he stop the demonstration and that he protect the Americans He, with some of his officers, escorted to the Dresden.

"I received so many alarming re ports during the night of the 21-22 that I decided to go up the river on the morning of the 22nd and bring out the Americans. What I had been guarding against was any appearance of hostile action that might occasion a general outbreak, but the pressure put upon me was too strong o be resisted.

"You see, the problem was not of the Tampico incident." merely the protection of Americans in Tampico alone, for the foreign population was scattered all through the oil region and among ranches far in the interior. Early on the morning al Board, a man of few words, steady of April 22nd I sent a message to of eye and fairly oozing a sense of Captain Doughty of the British cruiser Hermione, telling him of my intent, and asking him to inform General Zaragoza that I was coming in for the sole purpose of taking out American citizens.

"Captain Doughty at once made a request that my plan should be changed. He pointed out that it was no only Americans who were concerned. but also English, German, French and Spanish. He did not doubt my ability to handle the Tampico situation. but he did fear for the safety of all foreigners in the city and in the interior. One shot from my guns, one clash between my men and the Federal forces, and a fire would be lighted that would spread far faster than any relief expedition could hope to follow. What he suggested was that I should remain outside, and permit him to collect all Americans quietly and slowly, and then send them out

"It struck me as a good idea, and I advised Admiral Fletcher as fol-

"Arranged as last resort to go in this morning to bring out Americans. Felt almost such action would precipitate hostilities. British captain when informed of my purpose requested me for the sake of all foreigners not to come in, but that he would send Americans out, to which I "For three days this work of rescue

went on. Over 2,100 Americans were "SO THAT IS HOW THE LIE STARTED THAT THE UNITED might preclude landing. So I decided STATES DESERTED ITS CITIZENS on instant action, without waiting

FUGE UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG?" I said. "Exactly. For three days the work of rescue went on. We took out about 3,000 Americans, dividing lp among the ships as best we could. I chartered one steamer and also had port. sent me two transports, the Hancock

and the Dixie, and the Ward Line I sent about 2,100 Amerithe Connecticut and some colliers and destroyers. Also later sent a large number to New Orleans. "Were any lives lost, Admiral

Mayo?" I asked.

"Not a single life." "Any property destroyed?" "None, except losses incident to the SURELY SUCH RErehel attack SULTS OUGHT TO CONSTITUTE A SUFFICIENT ANSWER TO MISREP-RESENTATIONS AND ASPER-SIONS," he exclaimed with intense "No bloodshed, no desearnestness. truction. I would have been easy bits with my guns. Not only did I have the battleship Connecticut, the "WHAT ANY HONEST MAN MUST Des Moines and the Dolphin, but early on the morning of the 22nd, the three divisions of destroyers from Admira Badger's fleet came up. You never saw a more beautiful sight than the swift approach as they came up the river's mouth in line!

"BUT IT WOULD HAVE MEAN" WAR AND BURNING AND KILLING AND WHAT I WAS AFTER WAS THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN LIVES AND PROPERTY. IT WAS A TRYING SITUATION. LOTS OF TIMES IT WAS HARD FOR ME TO EXERCISE SELF-RESTRAINT, BUT I REALIZED THAT THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS HUNG ON VERY SELF-RESTRAINT. I THINK THE RESULTS JUSTIFIED MY

COURSE. "More than anything else I resent Daniels over my shoulder. I know "Mr. Miller protested strenuously little of politics. I care less. I is to increase the efficiency of the Navy and that his acts have been what he deemed for the interest of the Navy and the country. Certainly no Secretary of the Navy within the past forty years has worked harde to acquaint himself with naval details and I believe that today he knows more amout the Navy than any other Secretary the country has had.' At this moment the long line of

freadnoughts came steaming into Hampton Roads, back from target "How were the scores?" I ask

"Good!" he exclaimed. "Last year there was a forty per cent. improve ment in marksmanship. This year we will show a twenty per cent. improvement over last. I think I am safe in saying that we can do as well as any nation at long range shooting. And yet it is hard to pick up a paper or a magazine without unding some mean fling at the Navy for its gun-

"Going back to Tampico for a mo-

among the refugees while on board your ships."

"That's exaggeration." he answered 'As I told you, about 2,000 were sent to Galveston. some who were on the ships wanted to go back to Tampico. I refused to let ages and benefits in the premises The Mexicans believed there namely: was war with the United States. The rebels were attacking again, and the capture of the town was liable to happen any day. English, French and German ships were crowded with their to expedite the Chester and the San refugees ,and in no case was permission being given to land. ed the whole matter over with the Americans, and at the close of the conference, they agreed that my position was wise and proper.' "How did they feel about interven-

tion, Admiral Mayo?" "Well," he said, "Never mind my personal opinion, here is what Mr Miller, the American Consul, thought about it." Thumbing over the pages of the 21st passed off quietly enough, of his report, he found the following but that night after the Mexicans message from the official who has been of his report, he found the following knew of the fighting in Vera Cruz, charged with being most bitter over the attitude of President Wilson:

"'A war of American intervention would be a great calamity. All other nations will stand to reap all the of the German cruiser Dresden went advantages. Whatever the result to General Zaragoza and demanded might be, our country would bear all the expense and reap the crop of resulting hatred and vengeance. Americans will be unable for many years some American ladies and children to to work in the outlying districts in the boat landing and took them off the oil fields and other parts of Mex

"Tampico fell on May 13," he continued. "I sailed up the river on the 14th, and had a conference with General Gonzales concerning the rights of foreign citizens. All saloons were closed and everything was quiet and orderly. As a result of our very satisfactory interview, Americans came in an conditions gradually returned to normal. That, sir, is the whole story

So much for the testimony of Admiral Mayo. Now for the story of Admiral Fletcher. I found him in Washington in the office of the Gener-

"When I got the order to seize the ustom house at Vera Cruz," he said. "I had the two dreadnoughts, Florida and Utah, and the transport Prairie. "Admiral Badger, in command of the

Atlantic squadron, and headed for Tampico, was about 200 miles away. Getting in touch with him by wireless I gave it as my opinion that Vera Cruz was now the centre of operations and suggested that he rhange his des tination from Tampico to Vera Cruz. "He approved. Dispatching his three divisions of destroyers to Tamplco he came to Vera Cruz with his

"Admiral Mayo, after receiving or ders to leave Tampico, advised me that he' thought it best to remain, and backed up his own opinion with protest from the American consul. I sent back word approving his recommendation, and directed him to re tain the Connecticut, Dolphin, Des Moines, Cyclops and Solace for the protection of American and foreign

"Did you take up these matters with Secretary Daniels?" I asked. "I immediately informed the Department of my action in directing ships to remain at Tampico to protect Americans and foreigners and this met with the approval of the Department,' he replied. "The expected order to seize the custom house came at 8 o'clock on the morning of April 21. The German steamer Ypiranga, loaded with arms for the Huerta government was only a few hours away. A norther was blowing up that looked like it AND FORCED THEM TO SEEK RE- either for Admiral Badger or the

Chester and San Francisco. "At 11:30 a landing party took possession of the custom house, and an hour later the Ypiranga steamed up to find that she must either deliver cargo into our hands, or else leave

"At 9 o'clock that night, the Ches ter and San Francisco came into the harbor and we landed their battalions cans to Galveston in these vessels and of seamen and marines. Shortly after midnight. Admiral Badger arrived and he sent on shore the seamen and marine battalions from the Arkansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina,

Michigan and New Jersey. "During the day of the 22nd, the Hancock, Louisiana, Minnesota and Michigan came up and landed forces. I had a force of 6,000 blue jackets on shore and by noon the town was entirely under our control, with order restored."

"Tell me, Admiral Fletcher," I asked. "IS IT TRUE THAT YOU RE CEIVED AN ORDER TO DESTROY NO BUILDINGS, AND THAT IT WAS BECAUSE OF THE PROTECTION THAT THIS ORDER GAVE TO SNIPERS THAT YOU SUFFERED THE LOSS OF NINETEEN LIVES? MY ONE ORDER WAS TO SEIZE THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT VERA CRUZ. A BOMBARDMENT AT THAT TIME WAS OUT OF THE QUESTION BECAUSE THERE WERE TREATIES AND NON-COM-THERE BATANTS TO BE CONSIDERED AND THE TIME ELEMENT DID NOT PERMIT OF DELAY. CHESTER AND SAN FRANCISCO AND PRAIRIE, LYING IN CLOSE, the assessments confirmed, relative to FIRED ONLY ON THE BUILDINGS the establishment of a building line THAT HARBORED SNIPERS."

The Duchess of Manchester sailed for England on the American liner

John Reid, Sr., known as the father the way they are hitting at Secretary of golf in America, died at his home

## NOTICE

ents for establishment o building lines on East Main street.

At the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held October 2, 1916, the following report of the Board of Appraisal of Benefits and Damages was adopted and the assessments confirmed, relative to the establishment of an eight foot building line of the east side of East Main street from Boston avenue to Foster Square and from Texas avenue to Huntington read, and on the west side of East Main street from Boston avenue to Beardsley Park, to wit: We estimate and appraise to the

following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names as the amount of damages by them received and sustained respectively by said Persons over and above th special benefits by them respectively received therefrom, to wit:

No persons. And estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums Carranzistas appearing imminent, the I received a wireless from Admiral ment," I said, "there's another point set opposite their respective names, as

want cleared up. It is claimed that the amount of benefits by them retion, and telling me to retain the there was intense dissatisfaction ceived respectively by said Persons. Connecticut, Dolphin, Des Moines, Cy-among the refugees while on board over and above damages by them reover and above damages by them respectively sustained therefrom, to wit:

No persons. And we also estimate, ascertain and Along about May 3 determine that the following persons will receive and equal amount of dam

The Pequonnock Co.

Seth Jennings

W. W. Beardsley Lewis Josephson Bridgeport L. and T. Co. Chas Shatz Florence and Clara Shea John Pepos W. J. and Minnie L. Nichols Mary Galya John Costigan Katherine E. Gerrity Mary Kiely Annie Lavin Jeremiah Lavin James Lavin Thomas Lavin Bridget Larkin Agatha Locke Joseph May Horace G. Scofield W. W. McNamara Jennie Roman Julia Vogel Gabriel F. Tekin Bridget O'Hara Bridget Lynch Standish Stone Co. Guiseppe Bonazzo Eliz Withworth Bella C. Chamberlain Benedict S. Michnicucz Harry Cooper James W. Taylor James E. Palmer Stephen Hudak John Hrabesok Geo. Kasper Nathan C. Herz Mary Ryan Loren R. Carter W. N. Beardsley William May James McFarland John J. McFarland Julia Swan John Schnidewind Susan Bishop Fred B. Curtis Sarah E. Mason Mary J. Solan Martha Gearing E. Cory Gillman Helen F. McGuire L. D. and W. E. Plumb Adopted, October 2, 1916. Approved, October 3, 1916.

J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON, City Clerk.

#### NOTICE.

Assessments for Bond street layout In accordance with the votes taken of Bridgeport, at a meeting held, Oc and Damages was accepted and assesments confirmed, relative to the layout of Bond street, to wit:

We estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names, as the amount of damages by them received and sustained respectively. by said Persons over and above the special benefits by them respectively received therefrom to wit:

No persons. And estimate and appraise to the following Persons the several sums set ages and benefits in the premises opposite their respective names, as the amount of benefits by them received respectively by said Persons over and above damages by them respectively sustained therefrom, to wit:

And we also estimate, ascertain and determine that the following persons will receive an equal amount of damages and benefits in the premises namely:

Remington A. & A. Co. Michael Bobko Percy Anderson Chas. B. Woodward Chas. Pruzinski Anna Homa George Bingham Mary Hunyadl Paul F. Beroschak Mary Memecz U. M. C. Co. Anna Dzurenda Andrew and Katherine Kish John Bires Andrew and Julia Misesick W. J. Nichols John Onofrey John Philta Robert J. Booth Joseph and Mary Oriaz Vincenzo Bona Peter J. Beroschak Adopted, October 2, 191, Approved, October 3, 1916. Attest: J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON,

# NOTICE.

Assessments for establishment of oullding line on State stret.

At the meeting of the Commo Council of the City of Bridgeport, held October 2, 1916, the following report THE of the Board of Appraisal of Bene fits and Damages was adopted, and the assessments confirmed, relative to on the south side of State street, between Main and Broad streets, to wit: We estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names, as the amount of damages by them received and sustained respectively by said Persons over and above the special benefits by them respectively eceived therefrom, to wit;

No persons, And estimate and appraise to the following ersons the several sums se opposite their respective names, as the respectively by said Persons over and above damages by them respectively sustained therefrom, to wit:

No persons. And we also estimate, ascertain and determine that the following persons will receive an equal amount of dam ages and benefits in the premises namely:

Bridgeport Savings Bank Josephine H. Burroughs Annie Hugo John Adam Hugo Bridgeport Trust Co. Francis B. Leigh James Staples and Co. C. B. Seeley Wilson Marshall Wilson Marshall, Jr. Adopted, October 2, 1916. Approved, October 3, 1916.

J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON. City Clerk,

## NOTICE.

Assessments for change of grade on aurel avenue.

At the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held etober 2, 1916, the following report f the Board of Appraisal of Bencfits and Damages was adopted and the assessments confirmed, relative to the change of grade on Laurel avenue from Brooklawn Place to Wade street, to wit:

We estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names, as the amount of damages by them received and sustained respectively by said Persons over and above the special benefits by them respectively received therefrom, to wit: No persons.

And estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names, as the mount of benefits by them received respectively by said Persons over and above damages by them respectively ustained therefrom, to wit:

And we also estimate, ascertain and letermine that the following persons will receive an equal amount of damages and benefits in the premises namely:

Harry B. Ellis Samuel Hewlett A. S. May Maturin B. Waldo Herbert D. Sherman John P. Phelps H. J. Ward Arthur Brewer Edith Kingman Horace A. Staples Vincent H. Kincaid John S. Pullman Warren D. Blatz C. D. S. Miller Wm. J. Nichols Adopted, October 2, 1916. Approved, October 3, 1916.

J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON. City Clerk.

#### NOTICE.

Assessments for establishment of building line on north side of Edna

At the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held October 2, 1916, the following report of the Board of Appraisal of set opposite their respective names, Benefits and Damages was adopted as the amount of damages by them and the assessments confirmed relative to the establishment of a nine foot building line on the north side of Edna avenue it entire length, to

We estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names, by the Common Council of the City as the amount of damages by them received and sustained respectively, tober 2, 1916, the following report of by said Persons over and above the the Board of Appraisal of Benefits special benefits by them respectively received therefrom, to wit:

No persons. And estimate and appraise to the following ersons the several sums set opposite their respective names, as the mount of benefits by them received respectively by said Persons over and above damages by them respectively sustained therefrom, to wit:

No persons. And we also estimate, ascertain and determine that the following persons will receive an equal amount of dam-

namely: William F. Severn Alonzo G. Keeney Chas. E. Goodfellow Anna L. Sanger Bridgeport Land & Title Co. Lillian Adams Nathaniel H. McPhee Bertram Graham Isabelle A. Sharon Helen T. McGuire Adopted, October 2, 1916. Approved, October 3, 1916. Attest:

J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON, City Clerk.

## NOTICE.

Assessments for discontinuance of Waterman street. At the meeting of the Commo Council of the City of Bridgeport, held October 2, 1916, the following report of the oBard of Appraisal of Benefits and damages was adopted and the assessments confirmed, relative to the discontinuance of Waterman street, from Connecticut avenue northerly, to wit:

We estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names. as the amount of damages by them received and sustained respectively, by said Persons over and above the special benefits by them respectively eceived therefrom, to wit: No persons.

And estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names, as the amount of benefits by them received respectively by said Persons over and above damages by them respectively sustained therefrom, to wit: No persons.

And we also estimate, ascertain and determine that the following persons will receive an equal amount of damages and benefits in the premises namely:

Alb. and E. Henkels Max Henkle Locke Steel Belt Co. Adopted, October 2, 1916. Approved, October 3, 1916. Attest: J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON,

City Clerk

## NOTICE.

Assessments for establishment of building lines on Beechwood avenue. At the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held October 2, 1916, the following report of the Board of Appraisal of Benefits and Damages was adopted and the assesments confirmed, relative to the establishment of eight foot building lines on both sides of Beechwood

avenue, from Clinton avenue to Hancock avenue, to wit: We estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names, as the amount of damages by them received and sustained respectively, by said Persons over and above the special benefits by them respectively

eceived therefrom, to wit: No persons. And estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums se opposite their respective names, as the

respectively by said Persons over and bove damages by them respectively

ustained therefrom, to wit: No persons. And we also estimate, ascertain an determine that the following person will receive an equal amount of dar ages and benefits in the premis-

namely:

Julia W. Banks Fred J. Banks J. Carlton Sterling Jas. and Mary Carroll John Cullinan Fred and Mary Sundstrom Sam. W. and Frances Beach Chas. J. Judson Nora F. Costello Louis Klein David Bome Est. Wilson Marshall William Mann Fred W. Bohn Bradley B. Meeker Michael and Ely Cone John W. Morehouse S. Zimmer and A. Schelinsky H. G. Scofield Geo. McLevy Isabelle E. Wright Andrew McKelvey Georgia T. Horton Bernith Sacks William J. Nichols S. T. Velie Mary A. Lynch Laura A. Banks Francis Aiello Jos. P. Coughlin Henry Lee Wm. E. Bantle Adopted, October 2, 1916. Approved, October 3, 1916. Attest: J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON,

#### NOTICE.

City Clerk.

Assessments for establishment of building lines on Bond street. At the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport, held October 2, 1916, the following report of the Board of Appraisal of Benefits and Damages was adopted and the assessments confirmed, relative to the establishment of a six foot building line on the west side of Bond street, its entire length, and relative to the establishment of an eight foot building line on the east side of Bond

street, its entire length, to wit: We estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums received and sustained respectively. by said Persons over and above the special benefits by them respectively received therefrom, to wit: No persons.

And estimate and appraise to the following ersons the several sums set opposite their respective names, as the amount of benefits by them received espectively by said Persons over and above damages by them respectively sustained therefrom, to wit:

And we also estimate, ascertain and determine that the following persons will receive an equal amount of damakes and benefits in the premises

namely: Remington A. & A. Michael Bobko Percy Anderson Chas. B. Woodward Chas. Pruzinski Anna Homa George Bingham Mary Hunyadi Paul F. Beroschak Peter J. Beroschak Mary Memecz II M C Co. Anna Dzurenda Andrew and Katherine Fish John Bires Andrew and Julia Misecik W. J. Nichols John Onofrey John Philta Robert J. Booth Joseph and Mary Oriasz Vincenzo Bono Adopted, October 2, 1916. Approved, October 3, 1916.

> J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON, City Clerk

## NOTICE.

Attest:

Assessments for establishment of building lines on Summerfield avenue. At the meeting of the Common Council, held October 2, 1916, the fol-

lowing report of the Board of Ap-

praisal of Benefits and Damages was

adopted and the assessments confirmed, relative to the establishment of eight foot building lines on both sides of Summerfield avenue, to wit: The same Board reported relative to the establishment of an eight foot building line on both sides of Summerfield avenue, as ordered by the

Common Council on the 7th day of August, 1916, as follows: We estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names. as the amount of damages by them received and sustained respectively, by said Persons over and above the special benefits by them respectively received therefrom, to wit:

No persons. And estimate and appraise to the following persons the several sums set opposite their respective names, as the amount of benefits by them received respectively by said Persons over and above damages by them respectively sustained therefrom, to wit:

No persons, And we also estimate, ascertain and etermine that the following persor will receive an equal amount of day ages and benefits in the premi ! namely:

Miller & Jordan Abraham and Bennet Kaplan Lorintha Beach Wm. and Julia Gense Judson Realty Co. A. C. Cates and Geo. Jorgenson Chas. L. Beach Paul M. Jancho John and T. Dabz John and Annie Jankowsky Joseph Kovac Michael Krysl John Hollek Chas. E. Zink Carmine Fappiana Tony Massotta Joseph Krisl Jacob Onda Martin Velky Berry B. Lewis American Graphophone Co. Adopted, October 2, 1916. Approved, October 3, 1916.

City Cler

J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON,

amount of benefits by them received Advertise in The Farmer !

Attest: